FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

International

U.S. proposed international operation of Suez Canal, India proposed Egyptian operation under international agreement as London Conf. convened.

Cypriot rebels offered British cease fire.

Algerian Nationalists demanded political talks with France.

United States

Democrats renominated Stevenson for President, chose Kefauver as running mate in open Vice Presidential nominating contest, avoided North-South split on civil rights.

Lehman, Tydings quit Senatorial races.

Illinois ex-Auditor Hodge drew state, federal prison sentences for misusing state funds.

FBI announced solution of Victor Riesel acid-throwing case.

WORLD AFFAIRS

SUEZ

London Conference Opens

U.S., India Offer Plans

A 22-nation conference on internationalization of the Suez Canal convened in London Aug. 16 without Egyptian participation. The meeting had been called by the U.S., Britain & France Aug. 2 following nationalization of the Suez Canal Co. by Egypt July 26. [See pp. 249B1-251G2, 257B1-259B2, 265B1-267G2]

Western, Soviet & Neutralist diplomats outlined proposals on future control of the waterway in initial sessions Aug. 16-19. Conference opinion apparently had crystallized by Aug. 21 behind 2 opposing plans: a Western proposal for direct international operation of the canal; an Indian proposal for Egyptian operation of the canal in liaison with an international consultative body. [See pp. 265D1, 266E1]

U.S. Asks Intl. Operation

The Western plan, submitted Aug. 20 as a draft U.S. proposal by State Secy. John Foster Dulles, was amended Aug. 21 to win the support of Pakistan, Iran, Turkey & Ethiopia. Backed by 17 nations, it called for reaffirmation of the 1888 Constantinople Convention provisions for "a definite system, destined to guarantee at all times, and for all the powers, the free use of the Suez Maritime Canal." [See p. 251F2]

The amended U.S. proposal Aug. 21 asked establishment "by a convention to be negotiated with Egypt" of:

- "Institutional arrangements for cooperation between Egypt & other interested nations in the operation, maintenance & development of the canal" under "the responsibility of a Suez Canal board." "Egypt would grant this board all rights & facilities appropriate to its functioning as here outlined. The status of the board would be defined in the above-mentioned convention." "The members of the board, in addition to Egypt, would be other states . . . parties to the convention." "The board would make periodic reports to the UN."
- "An arbitral commission to settle any disputes as to the equitable return to Egypt, or other matters arising in the operation of the canal."
- "Effective sanctions for any violation of the convention . . . including provisions for treating any use or threat of force to interfere with the . . . canal as a threat to the peace & a violation of the . . . UN Charter."
- "Provisions for appropriate association with the UN & for review as may be necessary."

India Favors 'Egyptian' Canal

The Indian proposal was submitted to the conference Aug. 20 by V. K. Krishna Menon, who said that "the only party, the only agent" that could guarantee future operation of the canal was "the existing Govt. of Egypt." Menon's plan, supported by the Soviet Union & reportedly favored by Indonesia & Ceylon, provided for "recognition of the Suez Canal as an integral part of Egypt and as a waterway of international importance."

The Indian draft urged, in order "to provide the basis for negotiations for a peaceful settlement" of the canal dispute:

- "That the Constantinople Convention of 1888 be reviewed to reaffirm its principles & to make such revisions as are necessary today . . . incorporating provisions in regard to just & equitable tolls . . . and the maintenance of the canal . . ."
- "That all steps, not excluding a conference . . . of the signatories of the 1888 Convention & all user nations of the canal, for the above be considered."
- "That consideration be given, without prejudice to Egyptian ownership & operation, to the association of international user interests with 'The Egyptian Corp. for the Suez Canal.' "
- "A consultative body of user interests be formed . . . charged with advisory, consultative & liaison functions."
- "That the Govt. of Egypt transmit to the UN the annual report of 'The Egyptian Corp. for the Suez Canal.' "

Nations State Views

The London conference, to which only Egypt & Greece had refused invitations [see pp. 274E2, 265F1], opened Aug. 16 and began talks without formal agenda or voting procedures. British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd, as chief host-power delegate, became conference chairman. He agreed with the USSR & India Aug. 16 that no participating nation could be bound to conference decisions by majority vote.

Delegates began presentation of views on control of the canal Aug. 16. Highlights of policies outlined to the conference:

U.S.—State Secy. Dulles, who opened the Western case against Egyptian control of the canal Aug. 16, said that "what is required is a permanent operation of the canal under an international system." Dulles stressed that the West sought "an operation which is non-political in character." "The canal should not be," he said, "an instrument of the policy of any nation or group of nations whether of Europe or Asia or Africa." [See p. 257F3]

Introducing the first U.S. draft proposal on control of Suez, Dulles told the parley Aug. 20 that the conference was not called "to take decisions binding those who do not agree" or "to negotiate with Egypt, for Egypt is not here." The aim of the meeting, Dulles said, was "to arrive at the greatest concensus" on future control of the canal. [See p. 257G3]

Dulles said that views expressed at the conference should be "communicated to the Govt. of Egypt," and if Egypt found them "acceptable as a basis for negotiating a treaty or convention, then there would be the task of drawing up a treaty." "If Egypt is not willing to proceed on a basis which seems indispensable to" canal users, "that will present a new situation to be considered by our Govts."

India—V. K. Krishna Menon, in presenting the Indian draft proposal, told the conference Aug. 20 that the old Suez Canal Co. was "a concessionaire from the Egyptian Govt." whose status was "derived from the concession granted by Egypt." Although seizure of the firm "was quite within the competence of the Egyptian Govt," "it is necessary to state that this waterway has an international character," Menon asserted [see p. 266D1]. He said that 3 primary problems had been raised by seizure of the Canal Co: freedom of navigation—"which the Egyptian Govt. has to" guarantee under "international law"; security of the canal and of its shipping, which "can only be dealt with . . . by the authority of the Egyptian state"; canal tolls & charges—which must remain competitive "if the Egyptian Govt. . . . wants to make a profit."

Speaking of the Egyptian blockade of Israeli shipping through Suez, Menon said that the "right procedure is for the aggrieved party to go to the World Court" & "if the World Court verdict were against the Egyptian Govt., then they ought to abide by it." On differences between the

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Reports on Canal Traffic

Egypt's Suez Canal Authority said Aug. 20 that 1,019 vessels had passed through the canal since nationalization July 26—256 British ships, 147 Norwegian, 86 Liberian, 84 Italian, 62 Panamanian, 61 Dutch, 23 U.S., 21 Soviet [see p. 265E2]. Cairo dispatches said Aug. 20 that, although the canal's optimum pilot force was set at 250 men, only 207 currently were carried on Suez Co. payrolls, including 40 Egyptians & 14 men on home leave outside Egypt [see p. 267E2]. The Egyptian Embassy in London announced Aug. 16 that southbound convoys of ships through the Suez Canal would be cut from two to one daily. It confirmed that northbound convoys already had been reduced to one a day. [See p. 267F2]

functions of the old Suez Canal Co. & the 1888 Convention, Menon said: The company "did not guarantee freedom of navigation. In fact, when the Suez Canal Co. was in ownership, & what is more, when the British troops were in occupation of the Suez Canal, it was at that time that freedom of navigation was obstructed [against Israel]." [See p. 198B2]

Menon Aug. 21 called the amended U.S. proposal "entirely impracticable" & said Egypt would not negotiate on it.

France—Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau told the London conference Aug. 17 that Egypt "had the right to nationalize the ground & equipment on its territory" but no right to extend the seizure decree "to the traffic" through the canal, which "must remain international." Pineau warned that Egypt already had violated freedom of navigation in the canal by closing it to Israeli shipping & could do so with others. [See p. 258B2]

Pineau asserted Aug. 20 that "simple international control does not respond to our imperative needs." He advocated "a form of management" under which "Egypt, being recognized as the owner of the canal," could "by treaty confide to an international authority the management of the canal." The international authority would have powers to fix tolls, operate the canal and fix indemnities to the old Suez Canal Co. & concession payments to Egypt. [See p. 266C2]

USSR—Forgn. Min. Dmitri T. Shepilov, who had conferred Aug. 15 with U.S. State Secy. Dulles & Amb.-to-USSR Charles E. Bohlen, told the opening conference session Aug. 16 that "obvious bias" had been used in selecting the 22 nations represented in London. Shepilov urged expansion of the parley to include other states. He said the present conference "cannot claim to be able to give a solution of substance, which can only be reached with the agreement of all interested states, including Egypt." [See p. 265D3-266DC1]

Shepilov said Aug. 17 that the "establishment of an international authority for the operation of the Suez Canal would actually mean the restoration of the former Suez Canal Co., but under a new signboard." Shepilov warned that the Anglo-French "threat to use force with regard to Egypt" could "flame up into a large conflict which could cover the area of the Near & Middle East" & spread beyond those areas. [See pp. 266A1, 267B-D2]

Shepilov charged Aug. 21 that the amended U.S. proposal for international control of the canal was "based on the principle of denying to Egypt her sovereign rights, of establishing under the guise of a concession a colonialist regime" through "foreign operation of the Suez Canal." "Clearly," Shepilov said, "some powers have not yet reconciled themselves to the fact that Egypt has become an independent state." Shepilov Aug. 18 had urged acceptance of an Aug. 12 Egyptian plan for a conference. [See p. 265B2]

Britain—Forgn. Secy. Lloyd Aug. 18 rejected the Shepilov appeal for an expanded Suez conference. Lloyd asked the London parley "to declare itself in favor of" international control of the canal in principle. He said that it was not "the business of this conference to become involved in preparation of a detailed plan" but he believed it would be possible to do so "along the lines stated by" Dulles." [See pp. 273F2, 266F2]

(Leonid F. Ilyichev, Soviet London Embassy press attaché, Aug. 18 rejected Lloyd's views on the conference's goals. Ilyichev told newsmen that British "allegations" that Egypt could not be trusted to run the canal alone were "nothing but the remains of colonialism" & were "quite baseless." Ilyichev said that the USSR wanted "international cooperation" on the canal's future, but that the "general principles" should be taken up by a "truly representative" conference.")

Egypt Would Discuss Control

Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser repeated in Cairo Aug. 18 his previous declaration that Egypt would not accept international control of the canal as outlined in preliminary U.S. proposals in London. Nasser, however, told the Arab News Agency that Egypt would be willing to "discuss" an international consultative Suez body. Nasser said Aug. 21 that those "who are trying to infringe on Egypt's legitimate rights" were also "aiming to stop the tide of Arab nationalism." [See pp. 265D2, 259A2]

Egyptian spokesmen in London Aug. 21 rejected the amended Dulles plan as completely unacceptable but said that Egypt would negotiate on the canal if Britain & France withdrew military reinforcements from the Middle East [see p. 267B2]. Cairo reports said Aug. 21 that the Indian proposal for a consultative canal body had been prepared in talks between Indian & Egyptian diplomats in London.

(Nasser's political aide, Wing Cmndr. Ali Sabry, Aug. 16 joined former Natl. Guidance Min. Maj. Salah Salem in London. They were reported to be acting as informal Egyptian observers at the conference.) [See p. 257F2]

Egypt Reports Forgn. Volunteering

Maj. Ahmed Shuhaib, Egyptian Youth Legion Cmndr., said Aug. 19 that "several applications" had been received for the Natl. Liberation Army from volunteers in Soviet-bloc nations. He promised to call on them "if ever they were needed." The Cairo newsper *Akhbar el Yom* Aug. 19 reported other applications "from North & South America" and said that several telegrams had been received from potential U.S. volunteers. Cairo dispatches said Aug. 20 that Egypt would probably delay action on any foreign enlistments. [See p. 267F1]

(The semi-official Cairo paper *Al Goumhouria* said Aug. 17 that 2 Soviet ships had arrived in Alexandria with new consignments of Czech arms [see p. 226A1]. The Polish news agency PAP Aug. 18 reported a 2d shipment of steel to Egypt from the Lenin works, near Cracow. The metal, totaling 615 tons, reportedly was for Egyptian oil tanks.) [See p. 243E1]

Arab World Protests Parley

Arab workers from Morocco to Indonesia struck Aug. 16 in government-sponsored protests against the London Suez conference. Egypt closed all Govt. offices & halted much transport in cooperation with the strike but ordered traffic to continue through the canal. Iraqi Govt. reports of an offer to mediate the canal dispute were denied by British spokesmen Aug. 16 & rejected by Egypt Aug. 19 on grounds that, as an Arab state, Iraq was party to the dispute. [See pp. 259G1, 267E1]

(Indonesian Pres. Sukarno Aug. 17 called for all newly independent Asian & African states to join in a "hands off Egypt" warning to the West. Sukarno, speaking at 11th Indonesian independence day ceremonies, said that a 2d "Asian African conference" should be convened to "discuss this call." Sukarno said that "Cairo, New Delhi & Jakarta" had now been added to the world power poles of Moscow & Washington.) [See p. 167D2-D3]

British Reinforce Mid-East

West German Defense Ministry spokesmen said Aug. 15 that Britain had begun withdrawal of tanks & tank trailers from NATO contingents in Germany. Bonn sources said that the tanks were in short supply in the British army & therefore not considered surplus NATO equipment. The 7,800-ton British ship *Ben Ledi* reportedly sailed Aug. 16 from Hamburg with 500 tank trailers for the Middle East. [See p. 267B-D2]

(U.S. military authorities in London said Aug. 20 that British military planners had refused to disclose precautionary plans for Suez action despite repeated American requests for detailed information.) [See p. 251C1]

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Cypriots Offer Cease-Fire

Cypriot rebels Aug. 17 offered a truce in their 17-mo. terrorist campaign against British rule of the island. Leaflets scattered on Cyprus by the activist EOKA (Natl. Org. of Cypriot Fighters) urged the cease fire to test British promises of renewed negotiations after cessation of hostilities. The EOKA appeal warned, however, that if the offer were ignored, "operations will be resumed on a fiercer & more intensive scale." [See pp. 159F2, 191F1]

Cyprus Gov. Field Marshal Sir John Harding said Aug. 18 that the EOKA truce offer could provide "an opportunity to make a fresh start" on negotiations for a measure of Cypriot self-rule. The acting Ethnarch of the Greek Orthodox Church on Cyprus, Bishop Anthimos of Kitium, said Aug. 17 that the next move was up to Britain. He urged the return of Archbishop Makarios from British-imposed exile to the Seychelles Is. to lead negotiations. [See p. 191D2]

Reports from Cyprus Aug. 16 linked the EOKA truce offer to replacement of Col. George Grivas, EOKA leader, by Anargyros Karadimas, reportedly the EOKA's new leader under the traditional Cypriot rebel name "Dighenis." [See p. 159A2]

New Constitution Discussed

British jurist Lord Radcliffe returned to Britain Aug. 2 from a visit to Cyprus begun July 16 on Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden's orders to hold talks on drafting a new Cyprus constitution. Eden had told the House of Commons July 12 that a "liberal" constitution to protect Cyprus' Greek majority & Turkish minority would be put into effect when "terrorism has been overcome and law & order restored." The House July 19 defeated, 319-246, a Laborite censure motion against Eden's Cyprus policy. [See p. 191D1]

The Cypriot Orthodox Church Ethnarchy Council July 13 rejected Britain's offer of a new constitution. The council said that "Greek Cypriots will continue to press for . . . self-determination." The Church statement said that Archbishop Makarios "alone can discuss the terms" for a new constitution. The Ethnarchy accused Britain of "taking refuge behind another power," presumably Turkey, & encouraging Turkish opposition to Cypriot self-determination. [See p. 191B1]

(Turkish Premier Adnan Menderes said July 12 that Turkey had made no proposals on Cyprus & would make none until "terrorism in Cyprus" & "the pressure of Greece" had been ended. A July 2 Turkish note to Britain was said to have rejected British plans for Cypriot self rule & demanded protection for Turkish Cypriots under British rule. British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd said July 7 that any "solution which may be put forward" must "take account of Turkey's position.")

(Menderes reportedly charged July 2 that the "Greek Govt. has not hesitated to imperil the future of NATO, the [Greek-Turk-Yugoslav] Balkan Pact & good relations with Britain & Turkey over the Cyprus problem." Greek Forgn. Min. Evangelos Averoff July 3 charged Turkey with distortion of the Cyprus issue. He affirmed Greece's "good will" toward its allies & said Greece would accept any "reasonably" termed Cyprus settlement.) [See p. 191G1-A2]

Terrorist Strife Continues

Greek Cypriots Andreas Zakos, 25, Charilaos Michael, 22, & Iacovos Patatsos, 22, were hanged in Nicosia Central Prison Aug. 9. Patatsos was executed for the shooting of a Turkish policeman Apr. 23, Zakos & Michael for the killing of a British soldier Dec. 15, 1955. The EOKA Aug. 3 threatened the retaliatory execution of retired British civil servant John A. Cremer, 78, who was kidnapped in Kyrenia Aug. 1 but freed unharmed Aug. 5 after the 3 condemned terrorists had appealed for his release.

(The EOKA July 3 expressed its "deep regret" at the death of U.S. Vice Consul William Bateler June 18 in a Nicosia bombing & said the bomb had been intended for a Briton [see p. 199F3]. British Judge Bernard Vidal Shaw, 65, who reportedly passed sentence on 6 of the 7 EOKA men condemned to death during the rebellion, was seriously wounded June 25 in Nicosia.) [See p. 159B2]

Cyprus dispatches said Aug. 13 that 21 Greek Cypriots had been killed in terrorist attacks since July 1. British officials said July 8 that 49 Britons, including 7 civilians, had been killed since the start of the rebellion. EOKA leaflets claimed June 29 that 15 British soldiers had been killed & 59 wounded during May. [See p. 191E2]

EOKA frogmen Aug. 13 blew up & sank a yacht belonging to Gov. Harding's Guard Capt. C. W. B. Worthington, prominent British brewing heir. U.S. consular official Paul Sprenger was beaten by 2 Greek Cypriots in Nicosia. Terrorists July 8 beat & shot to death senior British customs agent George P. Kaberry, 33, & his wife after halting their car on a mountain road near Famagusta. Casualties among British soldiers fighting forest fires on Cyprus in June reportedly had mounted to 23 dead by July 3. [See pp. 199G3, 199F2-A3]

57 Famagusta residents filed July 10 for an injunction to prevent British Comm. B. J. Weston from collecting a £40,000 ($112,000) fine imposed on the city for shielding terrorists. British authorities reported July 10 that a total of £106,000 ($297,000) in collective fines had been imposed on Cypriot communities. [See p. 99B1]

Algerians Demand Talks

Algerian rebel leaders Aug. 19 blamed French Govt. inactivity for continuation of fighting in Algeria. The rebels called for direct negotiations between France & the Algerian Natl. Liberation Front on terms similar to those announced by the rebels July 19 [see p. 241B2]. The statement, issued by the rebels' Algiers Hq. & considered authentic, rejected locally-negotiated cease fire agreements sought by the French. [See p. 235G2]

Casualties Increase

French military authorities said Aug. 4 that official casualty reports on the Algerian fighting would be halted to avoid shocking the French public [see p. 175B3]. Incomplete reports July 18-Aug. 19 listed: 243 rebels killed & 13 wounded; 110 French soldiers killed, 57 wounded, 15 missing; 17 Moslem civilians killed & 31 wounded; 5 Europeans killed & 14 wounded. [See p. 235D3]

(A *N.Y. Times* Algiers dispatch Aug. 2 reported rebel casualties as 714 killed & 304 captured in June, 957 killed & 176 captured in July. French Army losses were listed as 32 killed, 11 missing, 73 wounded in June; 127 killed, 6 missing, 68 wounded in July. 19 soldiers & policemen were reported killed in individual terrorist attacks in June, 42 in July. European civilian casualties were set at 61 killed, 100 wounded, 6 kidnapped in June, and 43 killed, 86 wounded, 6 kidnapped during July.) [See pp. 235D3, 199C3]

(Jean-Jacques Servan Schreiber, editor of the pro-Mendès-France Paris newspaper *L'Express* & a critic of the French Govt.'s Algerian policy, was recalled to active service in Algeria July 16. The Govt. was reported to have recalled Schreiber to silence him.) [See pp. 110F3, 5A1]

Palestine UN Truce Supervision Org. observers Aug. 16-17 were investigating new clashes along Arab-Israeli frontiers. 9 Egyptian soldiers were killed Aug. 17, reportedly by Israeli infiltrators on the Egyptian side of the Gaza border. 3 Israeli soldiers & a woman were killed & 12 Israelis wounded Aug. 16 when Arabs attacked a bus & detonated a land mine in the Negev. The bus attack reportedly was made by 20 Bedouins with automatic arms near the Jordanian frontier. Jordan charged Aug. 18 that 4 Israeli soldiers had passed the border near Faroun, been challenged & started a gunfight in which one Israeli was killed [see p. 251A-D3]. UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarjsköld appealed twice Aug. 16-17 for an end to border violence, deplored the killings & said they could not be condoned "as acts of self defense." Hammarskjöld reported to the Security Council Aug. 6 that Israeli border complaints had totaled 130, Jordanian complaints 280 during Apr. 26-July 21. [See p. 242A1-B2] . . . **Red China** visit by U.S. newsmen was barred with Pres. Eisenhower's "full concurrence," the U.S. State Dept. said Aug. 20. Although reports from Hong Kong Aug. 19 said 4 newsmen had planned trips despite the ban, Washington sources said Aug. 20 that the plans had been dropped by the correspondent's news agencies. [See p. 259D3]

DEMOCRATS

Stevenson, Kefauver Named

Platform Fight Avoided

Adlai E. Stevenson, 56, the Democratic Party's 1952 Presidential nominee, won renomination for President Aug. 16, and Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tenn., 53, won an open race for the Vice Presidential nomination Aug. 17 at the Dem. Natl. Convention in Chicago.

The convention produced a platform regarded as "moderate" on the divisive issue of civil rights. A serious

STEVENSON

Wide World
KEFAUVER

floor fight between Southern segregationists & Northern liberals failed to develop when the convention acted on the party platform Aug. 15-16.

Stevenson Routs Harriman

Stevenson won the Presidential nomination on the first ballot Aug. 16 with 905½ of the convention's 1,372 votes after the collapse of N.Y. Gov. Averell Harriman's campaign among the delegations.

Harriman polled 210 votes, including 92½ of New York's 98 & all 28 of Oklahoma's. Sen. Lyndon Johnson (Tex.), with all 56 Texas & all 22 Mississippi votes, polled 80. Sen. Stuart Symington (Mo.) polled 45½, including all 38 of Missouri's. Others receiving Presidential first-ballot votes: Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler (Ky.), 36½, including 30 from Kentucky; Rep. James C. Davis (Ga.), Georgia's 32 & one from Alabama; ex-Gov. John S. Battle (Va.), Virginia's 32 & ½ vote from Alabama; Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. (S.C.), South Carolina's 18 & 5½ from Alabama; Gov. Frank J. Lausche (O.), 5½ Ohio votes.

A decisive trend toward support of Stevenson among important uncommitted delegations developed Aug. 15 when Michigan, New Jersey & Arkansas decided to give to give him all their votes except 5 from Michigan pledged to Harriman. Stevenson achieved the 686½ needed for nomination when Pennsylvania gave him 67, Harriman 7 during the roll call. Gov. Raymond Gary (Okla.), who had placed Harriman's name in nomination, voted after the rollcall that the choice of Stevenson be made unanimous. House Speaker Sam Rayburn (Tex.) called for a voice vote of "ayes" and declared the motion passed unanimously without calling for "noes."

(Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, Wash., was placed in nomination but made a speech of withdrawal and said he would concentrate on his campaign for reelection to the Senate against Gov. Arthur B. Langlie.) [See p. 244E1]

Truman Refuses to Yield

Ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman continued his support of Harriman over Stevenson until the contest ended. Truman attempted Aug. 15 to stem the revived Stevenson "bandwagon" drive when he held a press conference & expressed "misgivings" about Stevenson's "counsel of moderation" as a "counsel of hesitation (&) a surrender of some basic principles of the party." Truman contended that "destruction" of New Deal-Fair Deal "social philosophy" was "the aim of the conservatives & reactionaries of both parties," and that Stevenson would not be a "dynamic & fighting candidate who will not compromise on fundamental issues." But the ex-President, while vowing support of Harriman "until the last dog dies," told newsmen Stevenson could be elected President, although "he would need the help of an old man from Missouri [Truman]." Truman made a brief speech seconding Harriman's nomination in the convention session Aug. 16. The ex-President also was paid a visit Aug. 15 by United Mine Workers Pres. John L. Lewis, a former political foe turned friend, who indorsed Harriman. [See pp. 277F2, 268A1-E3, 269G1-B2, G3; Vol. VIII, 348C, 324K]

Harriman Pledges Aid

Harriman said after his defeat that he would "get behind" Stevenson to help bring about a Democratic victory, and that Stevenson would make a "good president." Harriman had announced earlier Aug. 16 that he would run for relection as N.Y. Governor in 1958 if he did not win the Presidency. [See p. 268F3]

Kefauver Wins Open Test

Kefauver won the Vice Presidential nomination Aug. 17 in a close 2-ballot contest with Sen. John F. Kennedy (Mass.) after Stevenson had declined to dictate the choice of his running mate—a traditional prerogative of the Presidential nominee.

Shortly after his nomination for President Aug. 16, Stevenson went before the convention and announced his decision that the Vice Presidential nominee should be picked "through the free processes of this convention" so that the nominee "may join me before the nation not as one man's selection but as one chosen . . . even as I have been chosen." Stevenson asserted that "the nation's attention has become focused as never before on . . . the Vice Presidency," and that a Vice Presidential nominee should be "fully equipped" to "assist in the discharge of" the President's duties & "assume, if need be, the highest responsibility." He expressed "confidence" in the convention's choice from among "the many fine men whose prominence will command your consideration."

Kefauver received 482½ of the 686½ votes required for a majority on the first Vice Presidential nominating ballot Aug. 17. Next among 12 others who received votes: Sen. Kennedy 304, Sen. Albert Gore (Tenn.) 178, N.Y. Mayor Robert F. Wagner 162½, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) 134½. Kennedy led at one stage of the 2d ballot when he had amassed 648 votes, but a series of vote changes in favor of Kefauver reduced Kennedy's total and made the final 2d-ballot tally 755½ for Kefauver, 589 for Kennedy, 23 for other candidates, 4½ votes absent or not cast. [See p. 252G1]

FACTS ON NOMINEES

Adlai Ewing Stevenson—Born Feb. 5, 1900 in Los Angeles, son of Lewis & Helen Louise Davis Stevenson (both of prominent Illinois families). Father was Hearst newspaper exec., owner of mining & ranch properties; mother was part owner of Bloomington, Ill. newspaper "Daily Pantagraph"; grandfather, Adlai Stevenson, was Postmaster Gen. & Vice President under Grover Cleveland. Educated in Switzerland, Choate Prep. School (Wallingford, Conn.), Princeton (ed. Daily Princetonian, grad. 1922), Harvard Law (dropped out in 2d yr. due to low marks & spent year as Bloomington newspaper reporter), Northwestern U. Law (grad. & admitted to bar 1926). Visited Russia as INS correspondent, then entered Chicago law firm Cutting, Moore & Sidley 1927. Special counsel to Agri. Adjustment Admin. in Washn. 1933-35, then private Chicago lawyer until named special asst. to Navy Secy. Frank Knox 1941. Led mission to Italy 1943 to plan economic policies of Allied occupation. Aide to State Secys. Edward R. Stettinius Jr. & James F. Byrnes on arrangement of 1945 UN founding conf. in San Francisco; UN Gen. Assembly delegate 1947. Scored upset landslide victory to win election as Illinois Governor 1948; drafted as Dem. Presidential nominee 1952, when he carried 9 states, lost to Gen. Eisenhower by 33,927,549 to 27,311,316 popular, 442 to 89 electoral votes; winner of 1956 nomination after primary race against Kefauver, convention contest with Harriman. Married 1928 to Ellen Borden of Chicago, who divorced him in Reno in 1949 after his election as Illinois Governor (reportedly because she refused to live in political atmosphere). Children: sons Adlai 3d, 26; Borden, 23; John Fell, 19. [See biog. Vol. XII, p. 239E-J; also Indexes to Vols. XII-XVI for other references]

Sen. Estes Kefauver—Born Carey Estes Kefauver (later dropped first name) July 26, 1903, in Madisonville, Tenn., son of a dairy-farmer Robert Cooke & Phredonia Estes Kefauver. Descended on father's side from French Hugenot settlers in Maryland. Attended Madison schools, then U. of Tenn. (student body pres., campus paper ed., football guard & tackle, high jumper, discus thrower; grad. 1924). Taught in Hot Springs, Ark. high school 1924-25. Worked way through Yale Law (grad. 1927) & took up law practice in Chattanooga. Defeated for State Senate 1938. Appointed State Finance & Taxation Commissioner 1939. Elected to Congress 1940 for first of 5 terms as Representative. Elected to U.S. Senate 1948 over opposition of Memphis boss Ed Crump; adopted coonskin cap as political trademark after Crump derided him as like a pet coon. Often voted with northern liberals against traditional Southern policies. Proposed & presided over Senate Crime Investigating Com. that held sensational televised hearings on racketeering & political corruption 1950-51. Campaigned for Presidential nomination 1952, yielded to boom for drafting Stevenson after leading on first 2 ballots. Slipped after early lead in contest with Stevenson in 1956 Presidential primaries, withdrew from race July 21 & indorsed Stevenson. Supporters immediately began booming him for Vice Presidency. Married Nancy Patterson Pigott, daughter of U.S.-born mgr. of Clydebank, Scotland shipping firm, in 1935 in Glascow, a year after meeting her on a blind date in Chattanooga. Children: daughters Eleanor (Linda), 14, Diane, 8, & Gail, 5, & adopted son David, 10. [See Index Vols. VI, XIII-XIV for other references]

Acceptance Speeches Heard

Addresses accepting the nominations & outlining their campaign principles were made to the convention's

closing session by Stevenson & Kefauver Aug. 17. Truman also spoke at the closing session and praised Stevenson as a "real fighter" who had "given some of us here a pretty good licking," appealed for party unity to win the election. Truman declared: "I am very well satisfied with the results of this convention. I accept them fully & completely." [See p. 276B2]

Stevenson Urges New Programs

Stevenson stressed in his acceptance speech that the Eisenhower Admin. had failed, "in a time of headlong, worldwide, revolutionary change," to "prepare us for stern decisions & great risks" and to develop resources for "the new America."

Stevenson charged the Republicans with: reliance on "shows, slogans & the arts of advertising" to keep the country satisfied under "men who fear nothing so much as change and who want everything to stay as it is—only moreso"; failure to seize upon an "unrivalled opportunity for leadership" through "the President's popularity"; efforts to convince the country that the Presidency "has somehow become an easy job"; failure to give Congressional support to the President, who was "cynically coveted as a candidate but ignored as a leader"; doing "nothing to help" the "family farmer who matters most" "until an election year"; favoritism toward those "big financially" while "no one speaks for the little man"; mishandling of foreign affairs to the point that "we are losing the military advantage, the economic initiative & the moral leadership . . . we are losing the cold war."

In a reference to the civil rights issue, Stevenson said he would, as President, "press on in accordance with our platform toward the fuller freedom for all our citizens which is at once our party's pledge & the old American promise." He said he did "not propose to make political capital out of the President's illness," because the President's "ability to personally fulfill the demands of his exacting office is a matter between him & the American people." Stevenson lauded Kefauver as "an honorable & able American"; "if we are elected and it is God's will that I do not serve my full 4 years, the people will have a new President whom they can trust." Stevenson saluted ex-Pres. Truman as "more than equal to the hard test of disagreement," and said, "I am glad to have you on my side again, Sir." [See p. 276G3]

Kefauver Scores Nixon

Kefauver inferentially voiced Democratic charges against Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon when he said in his acceptance speech that the Vice President's function "should not be that of a political sharpshooter for his party . . . of providing the smear under the protection of the President's smile." Kefauver said he "will never demean that high office to traduce fellow Americans" or "show the seeds of division & distrust."

In urging Democrats to work for an election victory, the Vice Presidental nominee declared: As long as the U.S. had "people with inadequate clothing & homes & food", "the working man treated unfairly by Republican inspired laws," leaders "not properly developing our natural resources," farmers "suffering from broken promise of this Admin.," "intolerance & distrimination" and "an uneasy peace with millions of people underfed & seeking freedom," the Democrats faced "challenges which we must solve courageously (&) tell the American people about." [See p. 269C1]

Compromise Platform Upheld

The Dem. Natl. Convention, in a night session Aug. 15-16, adopted without change a committee-drafted platform that compromised North-South differences over civil rights. The civil rights plank adopted termed Supreme Court rulings "the law of the land" but made no specific pledge to apply the court's decisions and denounced use of force to implement them. Ex-Pres. Truman supported the compromise wording.

A northern liberal group led by Gov. G. Mennen Williams (Mich.) & Sens. Paul H. Douglas (Ill.) & Herbert H. Lehman (N. Y.) failed in an effort to win a stronger civil rights-enforcement plank through a floor fight. Southern delegations generally accepted the committee draft as the best they could obtain, although Georgians favored a floor fight so they could register their dislike for the one adopted.

Consideration of the Platform Com.'s report was delayed for 2 hours after the Aug. 15 night session began while Convention Chrmn. Sam Rayburn (Tex.), Platform Com. Chrmn. John W. McCormack (Mass.) & other leaders tried to work out a compromise that would satisfy all critics of the committee-drafted plank.

After efforts to prevent the filing of a Platform Com. minority report on civil rights had failed, McCormack presented the committee-approved draft to the convention. Robert E. Short, Minnesota delegation chrmn., then introduced early Aug. 16 a minority-proposed amendment (signed by 14 of 108 Platform Com. members) that would have pledged efforts to carry out the Supreme Court's desegregation decisions & upheld "orderly determination of these [civil rights] matters by the courts."

During a brief debate, Truman—a convention guest permitted to speak by unanimous consent of the delegates—called for adoption of the committee draft as "the best civil rights plank we have ever had." Truman said he spoke as one who had "done more to implement civil rights than any other President." [See col. 1; also p. 270D1]

On voice votes, Rayburn ruled that the convention voted against substituting the liberals' amendment and in favor of adopting the platform drafted by the Platform Com.

SUMMARY OF PLATFORM

A digest of the platform adopted by the Dem. Natl. Convention in Chicago Aug. 16:

Preamble. In 3½ yrs. the U.S. people "have come to realize with tragic consequences that administration of their national Govt. cannot be entrusted to the hands of political amateurs dominated by representatives of special privilege." The Dem.-controlled Congress elected in 1954 "salvaged a portion of the world prestige" the U.S. "enjoyed under the brilliant" F. D. Roosevelt & Truman Admins., "made one of the greatest records in the history" of the U.S. & "enacted a program of progressive humane legislation which has defied the efforts of reactionary Republicanism to stall America's progress." A new Dem. Admin. next year would "complete restoration, rehabilitation of American leadership in world affairs & return our national Govt. to its rightful owners, the people of the U.S. On the threshold of an atomic age . . . our beloved nation needs the vision, vigor & vitality which can be infused into it only by government under the Democratic Party. . . . "

Foreign Policy & National Defense

Republican Record. The Dem. Party "affirms that world peace is a primary objective of human society . . . more than a suspension of shooting while frenzied & fearful nations stockpile armaments of annihilation." Administration of U.S. foreign & defense policies "since 1953 has confused timidity with courage & blindness with enlightenment."

The President's Constitutional responsibility for conducting foreign policy "has not been effectively exercised by Pres. Eisenhower." He has failed to seek peace with determination, for his disarmament policy has failed to strike hard at the institution of war. His handling of the day to day problems of international affairs has unnecessarily & dangerously subjected the American people to the risk of atomic world war." The Eisenhower Admin. "has not offered a single concrete new idea to meet the new-style political & economic offensive of the Soviets," and "Pres. Eisenhower & his Secy. of State talk at cross-purposes, praising neutrality one day, condemning it the next." Rather than making "our peaceful purpose clear beyond dispute in every corner of the world," Dulles "brags of 'brinks of war.' . . . Not in memory has there been so little bipartisanship in the administration of our policies . . . so much pretending that things are better than they are."

Republican performance was "just the opposite" of their 1952 campaign promises "to free the Communist satellites, unleash Chiang Kai-shek, repudiate the wartime [Yalta, etc.] agreements & reverse the policy of containing Communist expansion. . . . Our friends abroad now doubt our sincerity . . . unity & strength of the free world have been drastically impaired" through "decline of NATO, the bitter tragedy of Cyprus, the withdrawal of French forces to North Africa, the uncertainty & dangers in the Middle East, the strength of Germany still uncertain" & "resentment rising against U.S. leadership everywhere. In Asia, anti-Americanism grows apace . . . fanned by the inept statements of our 'statesmen.' In the Middle East, the Eisenhower Admin. has dawdled & drifted. . . . "

Military Strength. "Political considerations of budget balancing & tax reduction" had been "put before the wants of our national security & the needs of our allies" by the GOP, which had "slashed our own armed strength & weakened our capacity to deal with military threats of any sort." Democrats believed that the "way to lasting peace is to forego bluster & bluff, to join again in faithful concert with the community of free nations, to look realistically at the challenging circumstances which confront us, to face them candidly & imaginatively & return to the Democratic policy of peace through strength . . . "

United Nations. The UN "is indispensable for the maintenance of world peace (&) settlement of controversies between nations small & large." Democrats "deplore the Republican tendency" toward "ignoring or bypassing" it.

Red China. "We pledge determined opposition to the admission of the Communist Chinese into the UN . . . urge a continuing effort to effect the release of all Americans detained by Communist China."

Disarmament. "Technological advances" in nuclear weapons "make disarmament an urgent problem, but the Eisenhower Admin. "has made no progress toward this great objective." Democrats would "pursue vigorously this great goal of enforced disarmament . . . "

Armed Forces. "We stand for strong defense forces so clearly superior in modern weapons to those of any possible enemy that our armed strength will make an attack upon the free world unthinkable . . . We pledge . . . betterment of the living conditions of the members of" the services & a "needed increase" in "'fringe benefits.'"

Civil Defense. A "strong, effective Civil Defense" was "essentially a Federal responsibility."

Collective Defense. "We inaugurated (&) strongly favor collective defense arrangements . . . within the framework of the UN."

A

Western Economic Lead. The GOP "has not grasped . . . that the growth of productive power of the Communist states presents a challenge which cannot be evaded." Democrats believed that "a vast increase in productive power" of the U.S. & its allies "will be achieved . . ."

Economic Aid. The U.S. "must support the efforts of underdeveloped countries on a cooperative basis to organize their own resources (&) increase their own economic productivity. We support a multilateral approach to these programs, wherever possible, so that burdens are shared & resources pooled among all the economically developed countries . . . " Democrats believed "the time has come for a realistic reappraisal of the American foreign aid program, particularly as to the extent & conditions to which it should be continued."

B

U.S. Impression Abroad. When "confusion & complacency fostered by the Republicans" was dispelled, the world could be given the "new image of a confident America dedicated to her traditional principles. . . ."

Red-Captive Nations. "We declare our deepest concern for the plight of the freedom-loving peoples of Central & Eastern Europe & of Asia" & "look forward to the day when the liberties of all captive nations will be restored . . . We shall press before the UN the principle that Soviet Russia withdraw its troops from the captive countries, so as to permit free, fair & unfettered elections in the subjugated areas . . . "

C

Self-Determination. "We rededicate ourselves" to the Wilsonian "principle of national self-determination" & would "encourage & assist small nations & all peoples behind the Iron Curtain & outside in the peaceful & orderly achievement of their legitimate aspirations toward political, geographic & ethnic integrity . . . We apply this principle to . . . the people of Cyprus . . . "

Reciprocal Trade. "We shall continue to support vigorously the [Cordell] Hull reciprocal trade program" & resume its operation "in a manner that recognized equities for agriculture, industry & labor."

European Unity. "We will continue" efforts launched through the Marshall Plan & NATO, "taking into account the viewpoints & aspirations of different sectors of the European community, particularly in regard to practical proposals for the unification of Germany."

D

Middle East. "We will urge Israel & the Arab states to settle their differences by peaceful means" & "assist Israel to build a sound & viable economy" for its own people & Jewish refugees given sanctuary in Israel. "We will assist the Arab states to develop their economic resources & raise the living standard of their people." "We will assist in carrying out large-scale" programs for Arab refugee "resettlement in countries where there is room & opportunity for them." "We support the principle of free access to the Suez Canal under suitable international auspices." Eisenhower Admin. policies toward the Middle East were "unnecessarily increasing the risk that war will break out in this area"; a Democratic Admin. would "faithfully carry out" the Western Big 3 declaration of 1950 to prevent use of force in the Middle East.

E

"The Democratic party will act to redress the dangerous imbalance of arms . . . created by the shipment of Communist arms to Egypt, by selling or supplying defensive weapons to Israel . . . "

"We oppose . . . the practice of any Govt. which discriminates against American citizens on grounds of race or religion" & would make no "arrangement or treaty" on this basis.

Free Asia. "America's task & interest in Asia is to help the free governments demonstrate that their people can have improved living standards, without yielding to Communist tyranny or domination by anyone."

F

Latin America. A Democratic Admin. would "fortify the defenses" & help strengthen economic, educational & health programs of other American republics to "make the Western Hemisphere an inspiring example of what free peoples working together can accomplish."

Immigration. The Democrats would end Republican "delays, failures & broken promises" to eliminate the immigration law's present national-origin quota system & "mortgages" against future-year quotas. "Unnecessary distinction between native-born & naturalized citizen" should be eliminated. GOP administration of the 1953 Refugee Relief Act had been a "disgrace."

G

Iron Curtain Refugees. "We will continue to support programs providing succor for escapees from behind the Iron Curtain & bringing help to the victims of war & Communist oppression."

Bipartisanship. The U.S.' "great necessity will be to pull together as a people, with true nonpartisanship in foreign affairs . . . "

Domestic Policy

Effects of GOP Policy. "Prosperity" cited by the Republicans under their Admin. "has been an illusion" for farmers, small business men, the aged, "young people seeking an American standard of education" & "minority groups seeking full employment opportunity at adequate wages." The Republican "hard money" policy "increased the debt burden" on farms, small businesses & homeowners and "wrought havoc with the bond market" while it "swelled the inordinate profits of a few lenders of money." "Fantastic misrepresentation of the Govt.'s budgetary position has been used to deny tax relief to low & middle income families." The Eisenhower Admin. had further "watered the economic tree at the top & neglected its roots" through a "disastrously reactionary farm program," "hard-hearted resistance to adequate expansion of Social Security" & other welfare programs and "favoritism in the award of Govt. contracts." "With production lagging behind full capacity, unemployment has grown." Annual federal budgeting for welfare purposes had been cut from $57 per capita under the Democrats to $33 per capita under the Republicans, but national deficits "averaged larger, & the surpluses smaller," during fiscal 1954-57 under the GOP than during fiscal 1947-52 under the Democrats.

Democratic Principles. Democrats "reassert the principles of the Full Employment Act" & pledged "a truly balanced federal budget in a just & fully prosperous . . . economy"; "equitable tax revisions & money policies"; efforts toward "reduction & elimination of poverty"; "full parity of income & living standards for agriculture"; action to release labor from "the shackles of the Taft-Hartley Law; "more rapid growth of legitimate business enterprise" founded on "expanding consuming power of the people", "expanded world trade (&) international economic cooperation."

Democratic Goals. Democrats would "strive to attain by 1960" these "full prosperity objectives": "a $500 billion national economy in real terms"; "increase of 20% or better in the average standard of living"; increased annual family incomes "with special emphasis on those . . . below $2,000"; "a determined drive toward parity of incomes & living standards for agriculture"; "all necessary classrooms" for "primary & secondary schools"; "needed new homes, with a proper proportion devoted to . . . low & middle income families"; increased old age pensions & survivors' benefits; "substantial expansion in hospital facilities & medical research"; "doubling of our programs for resource development & conservation"; "defense outlays based upon our national needs, not permitting false economy to jeopardize . . . survival."

Financial Policy

Taxes. "A fully expanding economy" could "yield enough tax revenue" & at the same time "balance the federal budget & lighten the tax burden." "We favor realistic tax adjustments, giving first consideration to small independent business & the small individual taxpayer" with "an increase in the present personal tax exemption of $600 to a minimum of . . . $800."

Debt. Democrats pledged "vigilant review of our debt management policy . . . to reduce interest rates" for "our common welfare."

Investments. Republicans had "undermined" enforcement of securities laws through "appointees with conflicting interests." Democrats favored "vigorous administration & revision" of laws providing safeguards for investors in over-the-counter & foreign securities & barring "proxy contest abuses."

Agriculture

Farm Program. To "regain the ground lost during the Eisenhower Admin." in protecting "both consumers & producers," Democrats would support: a "positive & comprehensive" soil, water & forest conservation program; encouragement of the "family type farm" & farm-home ownership, with credit, price support, technical & soil conservation aid to "family farmers & young farmers"; "adequate reserves of agricultural commodities strategically located, for national security purposes," with farmers not to be "penalized by depressed prices for their efficiency & diligence in producing abundance"; promotion of "international exchange of commodities" through "an international food reserve" & "vigorous" administration of the Intl. Trade & Dvlpt. Act; "repeal" of the "Eisenhower flexible, collapsible price support" & action to "restore supports on basic commodities at 90% of parity (&) retain the full 100% of parity farmers received under Dem. Admins."—these goals to be achieved through "commodity loans, direct purchases, direct payments to producers, marketing agreements & orders, production adjustments, or a combination of these & other appropriate measures"; extension of price supports "to feed grains & other nonbasic storables (&) perishable commodities"; a food stamp "or other supplemental food program" administered by states or localities "to insure that no needy family shall be denied an adequate & wholesome diet because of low income"; an "expanded school lunch & special milk program"; increased "distribution of food & fibre to needy people" through public & private welfare, charitable & religious channels; efforts to "devise & employ effective means to reduce the spread between producers' prices & consumers' costs" & improve "market facilities & market practices"; expansion of "agricultural research for better distribution, preservation & marketing of farm products" & "increased industrial use of farm surpluses"; "an increased reservoir of farm credit at lower rates" to aid "small family-type farmers" & provide "maximum" crop-insurance protection; return of "administration of farm programs to farmer-elected committeemen"; "reliable & low-cost rural electric & telephone service"; use of "existing law relating to imports of price-supported agricultural commodities" in raw or finished form "to minimize damage to our domestic economy"; encouragement of "bona fide farm cooperatives"; expansion of "farm forestry marketing research & price reporting on timber products" & provision of "adequate credit" to "meet the needs of timber farmers."

Labor Legislation

Taft-Hartley Repeal. "We unequivocably advocate repeal of the Taft Hartley Act" because: "state 'right-to-work' laws have their genesis in its discriminatory anti-labor provisions"; "its restrictive provisions deny the principle that national legislation based on the commerce clause of the Constitution normally overrides conflicting state laws"; the law "has been proven to be inadequate, unworkable & unfair" and "interferes in an arbitrary manner with collective bargaining . . . "

Other Measures. Democrats favored: increase of the minimum wage "to at least $1.25 an hr."; extension of Fair Labor Standards Act coverage "to all workers in industry engaged in, or affecting interstate commerce"; "revision & honest administration" of the Walsh-Healy Act to insure "fair standards of wages & hours" for workers; "equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex"; "legislation to improve employment opportunities" for the physically handicapped; legislation for "protection & improvement of the general welfare of migratory workers"; enactment of "an effective program to promote industry & create jobs in depressed industrial & rural areas . . . "

Free Enterprise

Curbing of Monopoly. To "assist small & independent business," Democrats pledged: "strict & impartial enforcement" of laws "to prevent monopolies & other concentrations of economic & financial powers" & legislative action to "close loopholes"; "tax relief for all small & independent businesses," with federal estate taxes to be "spread . . . over a period of years when an estate consists principally of the equity capital of a closely held small business"; "all practical" measures "to make long & short term credit available to small & independent business men at reasonable rates"; "award of a substantially higher proportion of Govt. contracts to independent small business" & more placement of military contracts by "competitive bids rather than negotiation behind closed doors"; "replacement of the weak & ineffective Republican conduct of the Small Business Admin."

Other Measures. The Democrats also pledged: correction of the GOP's use of law-enforcement powers "for concealment, coercion, political advantage & special interests"; "support of a strong & adequate merchant marine" protected against "low-cost foreign competition"; measures to encourage "under the competitive free enterprise system" strong & "financially sound" transportation systems, with "admission of new licensees, where public interest will be served"; efforts by a Democratic Admin. to advance the "planning, coordinating, financing & encouraging" of national highway improvements & "expansion of farm to market roads"; continued development of harbors & waterways, including many projects killed when Pres. Eisenhower "heartlessly" vetoed the 1956 Rivers & Harbors bill. [See p. 270G2]

General Welfare

Social Security & Job Insurance. The Democrats promised: continued efforts to make Social Security benefits "keep pace with improving standards of living," to raise "the wage base upon which benefits depend" & increase benefits "for each year of covered employment"; improvement of the unemployment insurance program & "establishment of . . . minimum level & duration of benefits & fair eligibility rules"; extension to other workers of a program passed in 1946 to insure railroad workers against wage losses due to short-term

illnesses; increased governmental aid to the aged, blind, dependent children, disabled "& other needy persons" not "adequately protected by our contributory insurance programs"; efforts to secure more employment & vocational training, better housing & health services for persons over 65.

Medical. The Democrats were for: "federal financial aid, without federal controls, for medical education"; increased aid to hospital construction, to public health services—"particularly in rural areas"—& to medical research.

Housing. The party pledged "immediate revival" of the housing program passed by Congress in 1949, new housing legislation to aid middle-income families & the aged, more federal financial support of "urban redevelopment & renewal" programs, direction of housing-insurance & mortgage-guarantee programs "in the interest of the home owner," availability of more low-interest housing credit, federal aid to planning of urban & suburban communities.

Education. The party asserted the right of "every American child, irrespective of race or national origin, economic status or place of residence without discrimination, to every educational opportunity." It pledged: federal legislation for aid to states on school construction and health & safety services; better school, health & welfare services for children of migratory workers; aid in training teachers of exceptional children; aid in training technical & scientific teachers; expanded "student, teacher & cultural exchange with other nations"; "increased support of vocational training for youth & adults."

Children, Handicapped. The party pledged increased grants to states for child care & welfare, more day care centers for children of working mothers, an expended program of rehabilitation & job training for the physically handicapped.

Natural Resources

Development & Conservation. The Eisenhower Admin.'s "utter failure to safeguard natural resources" was "symbolized by the infamous Dixon-Yates contract . . . Al Sarena timber 'mining' scheme . . . low-level Hell's Canyon dam." The Democrats would: preserve & improve land & prevent it from being "exploited to benefit special interest groups," strengthen the Soil Conservation Service program, act for "protection & improvement" of park-forest recreational facilities & wildlife, promote good conservation practices on public timber lands & give "financial & technical" aid to conserve privately-owned forests, resist "any effort to transform grazing permits from a revocable license to a vested right," encourage prospecting & mining on unused federal lands with minimum surface damage; bring about "resumption of rapid & orderly multiple-purpose river basin development throughout the nation" & revive a program "of obtaining a large new source of fresh-water supply from salt water"; press research on development of new sources of low-cost energy, including development of synthetic liquid fuel from coal, shale & farm products; accelerate "self-liquidating" hydroelectric & TVA steam generating power projects; "rigorously enforce the anti-monopoly & public body preference clauses" of public utility laws; uphold the "public power competitive yardstick" in Govt. power projects, including future atomic projects; conserve & develop mineral resources, fisheries (including research on new uses of fish products & reciprocal world trade in them) & scenic attractions.

Atomic Energy

Peaceful Development. The Eisenhower Admin. had lost the U.S.' "preeminence . . . in the nuclear field" established under the F. D. Roosevelt & Truman Admins. after it "plunged the previously independent & non-partisan Atomic Energy Comm. into partisan politics." The Democrats would: "restore nonpartisan" AEC administration; "accelerate the domestic civilian atomic power program by the construction of a variety of demonstration prototype reactors"; "substitute deeds for words" in pushing the atoms-for-peace program; increase production of fissionable material for uses "at home & abroad"; study radiation hazards from bomb tests & in reactor plants to develop safety measures.

Weapons. The Democrats would insure free world defense by developing "a balanced & flexible stock-pile of nuclear weapons" in "sufficient number & variety" to meet "any contingency."

Government Operations

Civil Service. The Democrats proposed: legislation to protect & extend the merit system by specifying "rights & responsibility of workers"; "a more independent Civil Service Comm."; a law to assure "advancement on merit & proven ability"; "salary increases . . . to insure a truly competitive scale"; "recognition by law of the right of employe organizations to represent their members"; "a fair & new loyalty program, by law," to "protect the nation against subversion & the employe against unjust & un-American treatment."

Postal Service. The Eisenhower Admin. had "crippled & impaired the morale, efficiency & reputation" of the Postal Service by applying a "false concept of economy." The Democrats would: operate the service with stress on "improved business economy & better communications"; "restore . . . morale through the strengthening of the merit system" & give "promotions by law rather than caprice or partisan politics"; push research on improved methods for handling mail; modernize & build new postal facilities.

$1-a-Yr. Men. Democrats recognized "some need for the employment of personnel without compensation in the Executive branch" but would correct "grave abuses of power . . . under the Republican Admin." by applying "rigidly . . . safeguards to prevent any conflict of [Govt. & private] interests."

Secrecy. The increasing Govt. practice to "delay & withhold information needed by Congress" & the "public to make important decisions . . . should be reversed & the Govt. should promote "freest flow" of information "where secrets involving weapons development & bona fide national security are not involved." Democrats would press for "world-wide freedom" of news & scholarly information.

Elections. Democrats promised "effective regulation & full disclosure of campaign expenditures & contributions in elections to federal office."

Women. Democrats indorsed "a constitutional amendment providing equal rights for women."

Veterans Admin. Democrats pledged: continued independent operation of the Vets. Admin.; continued service, service-connected disability, survivors' & dependents' pensions; high-quality VA hospital services, with priority for service-connected cases but extension of facilities to veterans in need or with non-service-connected illness; veterans' preference in employment & help for handicapped & disabled veterans in finding occupations; full hearings for veterans before federal review, corrective & settlement boards; extension of the GI home & farm loan program.

Territories. Hawaii & Alaska should be granted "immediate statehood." Puerto Rico would be aided in its "development & growth along lines of increasing responsibility & authority." The Virgin Islands should have "increased self-government" with "an elected Governor & a resident Commissioner in the Congress of the U.S." Guam & other Pacific Trust Territories should have "increased self-government." "Immediate home rule & ultimate national representation" were favored for the Dist. of Columbia.

Indians. Democrats pledged: "a federal program to assist Indian tribes" in development of "their human & natural resources" & higher health, educational & living standards "without impairing their cultural heritage"; "no alteration of any treaty" with an Indian tribe & enforcement of "federal responsibility" to protect Indian rights; "prompt . . . settlement of Indian claims"; "full citizenship for American Indians."

Govt. Balance. The Dem. Party recognized "existence of honest differences of opinion as to the true location of the constitutional line of demarcation between the Fed. Govt. & the states." It had originated many nationwide programs administered through federal-state cooperation & recognized "sound principles of local government which will best serve the welfare of our people" & "democratic rights."

Civil Rights

Discrimination. Democrats would "continue our efforts to eradicate discrimination based on race, religion or national origin." This required "action . . in all sections"—"cooperative efforts of individual citizens," "action by state & local governments" & "federal action" to insure "full rights to vote . . . engage in gainful occupations . . . enjoy security of the person (&) full rights to education in all publicly supported institutions."

Supreme Court. "Recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the U.S. relating to segregation in publicly supported schools & elsewhere have brought consequences of vast importance to our nation as a whole & especially to communities directly affected. We reject all proposals for the use of force to interfere with the orderly determination of these matters by the courts. The Democratic Party . . . recognizes the Supreme Court as one of the 3 consitutional & coordinated branches of the Fed. Govt., superior to & separate from any political party, the decisions of which are part of the law of the land. We condemn (Republican) efforts to make it appear that this tribunal is a part of the Republican Party."

Loyalty & Security Checks. "We condemn the Republican Admin.'s violation of the rights of Govt. employes by a heartless & unjustified confusing of 'security' & 'loyalty' for the sole purpose of political gain . . . in a wicked & unprincipled attempt to degrade & destroy the Democratic Party . . ."

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Aug. 18

FINANCE:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U. S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,856	*$21,855	*$21,682
Currency circulation	*$30,681	$30,633	*$30,336
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$28,727	*$28,734	*$23,754
N. Y. bank clearings	$9,752,437,121	$8,871,111,117	$9,097,858,398
England note circulation	£1,950,998	£1,977,667	.....
N. Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	9,030,062	11,539,608	7,273,870
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	211.53	212.99	192.80
Bond sales (par value)	$17,122,000	$17,153,000	$16,663,500
Bong avgs. (30 bonds)**	94.68	95.18	99.07
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	125,313	127,648	159,525
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]7,085,850	7,065,450	6,635,400
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,240,000	9,030,000	9,099,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]11,530	11,190	10,729
Carloadings (cars)	715,236	600,287	770,251
	July	**June**	**July 1955**
Ind'l output§¶	136	141	139
Steel output (tons)	1,610,000	9,758,000	9,100,946
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.53⅞	$2.53½	$2.40⅜
Corn (bu.)	$1.90⅛	$1.86⅞	$1.49½
Cotton (lb.)	$.3425	$.3435	$.347
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$56.83	$55.50	$43.83
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]114.5	114.2	139
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]107	104	100
Failures (Aug. 9)‡	229	282	169

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Aug. 8 [b]Aug. 11 [c]Aug. 4 [d]Aug. 14

Dem. Natl. Com., meeting in Chicago Aug. 18 reelected Paul M. Butler as chairman & named James A. Finnegan of Philadelphia, director of Stevenson's campaign for the Presidential nomination, to direct the party's 1956 campaign. Stevenson reversed a decision to oppose Butler's reelection due to heated disputes during the convention between Butler & Stevenson campaign leaders. Finnegan said Aug. 18 that campaign as well as Natl. Com. hq. would be set up in Washington. Roger L. Stevens, realtor & theatrical producer of New York & Ann Arbor, Mich., was named Democratic campaign fund raiser Aug. 21. [See p. 153D2] . . . **Millard E. Tydings** withdrew Aug. 19 as Democratic nominee for U.S. Senator in Maryland due to ill health. [See p. 161B2] . . . **Sen. Herbert H. Lehman** (D., N.Y.), 78, announced Aug. 21 that he would not run for reelection this year because of the exertions of campaigning. [See p. 277C2] . . . **Harry S. Truman** told the Dem. Natl. Convention Aug. 17 that Govt. finances were menaced under GOP rule by "this bunch of racketeers." GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall's demand Aug. 18 that Truman apologize was rejected by the ex-President in Kansas City Aug. 20 when he reiterated that "persons who are taking the assets of the people . . . for their own profits are racketeers."

OBITUARIES

Anton D. Bestebreurtje, 67, Dutch delegate to 1943 Bretton Woods Conf., ex-pres. Netherlands Chamber of Commerce in U.S., Intl. Chamber of Commerce delegate to UNESCO; Aug. 19 in Lake Mohonk, N.Y.

Bertold Brecht, 58, German playwright *(Threepenny Opera);* Aug. 14 in Berlin of heart attack.

Moishe Broderzon, 66, Yiddish poet & dramatist recently imprisoned in USSR; Aug. 17 in Warsaw of heart attack.

5th Marquess of Bute, (John Crichton-Stuart), 49, wealthy coal mine owner, ornithologist; Aug. 15 in Rothesay, Scotland.

Danny Carlsen, 50, founder of Narcotics Anonymous (in N.Y. in 1949); Aug. 19 in New York.

J. Walter Collins, 61, British-born Middle East mgr. of United Press; Aug. 18 in Cairo of pneumonia.

Maj. Gen. Edgar T. Conley, 82, Army Adjutant General 1935-38; Aug. 20 in Silver Spring, Md.

Francis A. Flood, 59, ex-U.S. Consul Gen. in Glasgow, ex-agricultural writer & editor, member State Dept. forgn. service since 1947; Aug. 21 in Bethesda, Md., of cancer.

J. Edward Frawley, 61, founder Frawley hotel chain, ex-pres. Amer. Hotels Assn.; Aug. 17 in Wheeling, W. Va.

Herman R. Freund, 70, German-born ex-vice pres. & chief engineer of Intertype Corp., designer of type faces, photo-offset equipment; Aug. 18 in Doylestown, Pa., of heart attack.

Bernard Cardinal Griffin, 57, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster & primate of England & Wales; Aug. 20 in Cornwall, Eng. of heart attack.

John F. Griffith, ex-U.S. cultural attaché in Argentina accused by Juan D. Perón in 1948 of assassination plot against Perón & wife; Aug. 15 in Buenos Aires of leukemia. [See Vol. VIII, p. 310N]

George Hale, 55, Broadway dance dir. & producer since 1929; Aug. 15 in New York of heart attack.

Kathleen Howard, 77, Canadian-born opera star, magazine fashion ed., film actress; Aug. 15 in Hollywood.

Bela Lugosi, 71, Hungarian-born stage & screen star, portrayer of *Dracula;* Aug. 16 in Los Angeles.

Louis Madelin, 85, French historian & authority on French Revolution, Napoleonic Period & World War I; Aug. 18 in Paris.

Vice Adm. Lynde Dupuy McCormick, 61, U.S. Atlantic Fleet & Supreme Allied Commander in the Atlantic 1952-54, Navy War Coll. pres. since 1954, war plans officer under Adm. Nimitz in Pacific in World War II; Aug. 16 in Newport, R.I., of heart attack. [See Vol. XIV, p. 52B2]

Dr. Hermann Heinz Ortner, 60, Austrian writer & dramatist, secy.-gen. of Intl. Music Olympiad Festival; Aug. 19 in Salzburg of heart attack.

Dr. Edward Sherwood Mead, 82, finance author & editor, prof. 44 yrs. at U. of Pa.'s Wharton School of Finance & Commerce; Aug. 21, Phila.

Harford **Powel,** 68, author, ex-ed. *Collier's & Harper's Bazaar,* advertising exec. of Kimball, Hubbard & Powell, Inc. & Inst. of Public Relations; Aug. 17 in Concord, Mass.

Hallie Ermine Rives (Mrs. Post Wheeler), 80, author best-selling novels, wife of poet-writer-diplomat; Aug. 16 in N.Y.

J. Henry Smythe, 72, GOP & Liberty Bond slogan writer, publicist who promoted honoring Benj. Franklin; Aug. 14 in New York.

Mrs. Sarah Logan Wister Starr, 82, pres. Woman's Medical Coll. of Pa. 1921-41; Aug. 18 in Rockville, Md.

Baron Constantin von Neurath, 83, Hitler's first Forgn. Min. & "Protector" of Bohemia & Moravia, one of 20 high Nazi leaders convicted at Nuremburg trial; Aug. 14 in Enzweihingen, W. Germany. [See Vol. VI, p. 324H]

Dr. Margaret Wellman (Mrs. Heinz Wellman), 50, Vienna-born writer, explorer, traveler; Aug. 18 in N.Y.

Bishop Wilhelm Weskamm, 65, Roman Catholic Bishop of Berlin since 1951, foe of Nazism & Communism; Aug. 21 in E. Berlin.

Milo K. Winter, 68, commercial artist & textbook illustrator; Aug. 15 in Madison, N.J. of heart attack while on N.Y.-Chicago train.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto racing: Caroll Shelby of Dallas, Tex., driving a Ferrari, won the 27-lap speed race & the 40-lap feature event of the Sports Car Club of America Races Aug. 19 in Montgomery, N.Y. with an avg. speed of 70.4 mph. in both races [see p. 127B2]. Jimmy Bryan of Phoenix, Ariz. won the 100-mi. auto race at the Illinois State Fair (Springfield) Aug. 18 in 1 hr. 7 min. 49.12 sec., for about $16,000. Pat Flaherty, 30, 1956 Indianapolis speedway winner, was critically injured in a crash. [See p. 188B1] . . . **Boating:** *Miss U.S. II,* owned by George Simon of Grosse Pointe, Mich. & driven by Don Wilson, won the 15-mi. Silver Cup regatta Aug. 18 in Detroit with an average speed of 83.160 mph. [See p. 263F3] . . . **Golf:** Ed Furgol, 39, of St. Louis won the $35,000 Milwaukee open Aug. 19, for $6,000. [See p. 272D2] . . . **Horse racing:** Mrs. Jan Burke's Dedicate, Bill Boland up, won the $46,000 Whitney Stakes Aug. 18 at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., for $31,500. E. Gay Drake's Swoon's Son, Eddie Arcaro up, won the $159,425 American Derby Aug. 18 at Washington Park, Chicago, for $102,600. Paul Wixon's Noble Adios, Johnny Simpson driving, won the $71,570 Wm. H. Cane Futurity Pace at Yonkers Raceway (N.Y.) Aug. 18, for $35,427.15. [See p. 272E-F2] . . . **Tennis:** Ken Rosewall won singles, Rosewall & Neale Fraser doubles in the Newport (R.I.) invitational tourney Aug. 19. [See p. 272G2] . . . **Track & field:** Lt. Parry O'Brien put the shot 61 ft. 4½ in. to exceed his own world record in Pasadena, Calif. Aug. 18 [see p. 204D2]. Women's natl. AAU championship winners Aug. 18 in Philadelphia: 100-meter dash & 200-meter run—Mae Faggs; broad jump—Margaret Matthews; 4-kilo. shot put—Mrs. Earline Brown; discus & baseball throw — Pamela Kurrell; 80-meter hurdles—Bertha Diaz; 50-meter dash—Isabelle F. Daniels; high jump—Mildred McDaniel; javelin—Karen Anderson; 400-meter relay—Tenn. State U.; team title—Tenn. State. [See p. 272A3]

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Major league baseball player representatives, meeting in Cincinnati Aug. 20, approved a revised pension plan (effective Apr. 1, 1957) providing for increased pensions, life insurance, hospitalization, medical & disability benefits for all who had played or retired since 1947. The pension fund was to receive $1,900,000 a yr. from the new World Series & All-Star game radio-TV contract. [See p. 224C2] . . . **Bill Bagwell** of Clovis, N.M., 23-game-winning pitcher in the South-Western League, was fined $200 & permanently suspended from organized baseball Aug. 18 for attacking & kicking umpire Matt Ryan during a game Aug. 17 in Clovis. . . . **Max Surkont,** 34, pitcher, was bought by the N.Y. Giants from San Francisco (PCL) Aug. 20. . . . **Argentina** was disqualified Aug. 16 from the 1956 Summer Olympics in Melbourne. The Intl. Olympic Com. held that political considerations had caused the Argentine Govt. to oust allegedly Peronist members of the Argentine Olympic Com. [See p. 47B-C]

MISCELLANEOUS

Crime. Ex-Ill. State Auditor Orville E. Hodge, 52, was sentenced Aug. 15 in Chicago to 10-20 yrs. in federal prison (to run concurrently with any state sentence he received) for misappropriating $816,427 in Illinois state funds deposited in federally-insured banks. Hodge was given a 12-15-yr. state prison sentence for embezzlement of $637,000 in state funds in Springfield Aug. 20. (It was announced Aug. 16 that Hodge had made restitution of more than $1,000,000 to the state. He pleaded guilty to both federal & state charges.) [See p. 263B1] . . . The FBI announced in New York Aug. 17 that the acid-throwing attacker who blinded labor columnist Victor Riesel was Abraham Telvi, 22, who was found shot to death in New York July 28. The FBI disclosed arrests of Joseph Peter Carlino, 33, who allegedly hired Telvi to throw acid on Riesel for $1,000 so as to prevent Riesel's testifying before a grand jury investing garment-industry labor racketeering, and Godolfo Miranti, 37, who pointed Riesel out to Telvi. An FBI report that Telvi himself was burned by acid when he threw it on Riesel was challenged by N.Y. Dist. Atty. Frank S. Hogan, who said no burn scars appeared on Telvi's body when he was found murdered. [See p. 184A-B3]

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Typhoon caused 30 deaths Aug. 17-18 on Japan & Okinawa. [See p. 240G2] . . . **Joyce Cary,** 67, British novelist, announced Aug. 13 in London that he was suffering from disseminated neuritis (incurable progressive paralysis) & had 5 yrs. at most to live. [See p. 131D3] . . . **Bernard M. Baruch** was 86 Aug. 19. [See p. 29A3]